

THE FARMING WORLD.

EARLY FATTENING.

Pork Produced from Corn Alone Is Not the Best Product.

"Corn is not so exclusively the feed of hogs at any age as it used to be. Instead of growing pigs on their swill with pasture, and thus stunting their early growth, it is the practice of the best farmers to begin the high feeding from birth, keeping the pigs always in condition for the butcher, and topping off the last few weeks with a clear corn diet. Many farmers," according to American Cultivator, "prefer that pork for their own use shall not be thus topped off. It is sweeter but less firm in texture, containing more moisture. This, however, only means that the pig killed after being fed so as to waste in cooking is by that fact shown to be in healthy condition. All animals in perfect health are composed largely of water. This is evaporated when internal fevers evaporate the internal moisture, and the meat is then said to be firm, solid and will waste little in cooking. Whenever pork of this kind is not wanted, it should be fattened with boiled vegetables or fruit mixed with wheat middlings and bran to make the right proportion of nitrogenous matter. We have often more than half fattened hogs on boiled pumpkins and windfall apples, and never had pork that tasted better than that thus fattened. Even before we knew that it was unwholesome, we never much liked the pork fattened on corn alone.

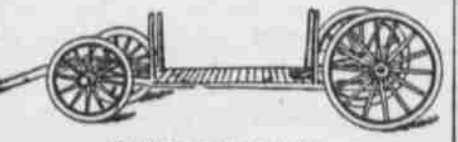
"It is well always to select the breeding sow early and give her the especial kind of feed and care adapted to prepare her for her mission in life. The old-fashioned practice of some farmers of feeding all the pigs together on corn until nearly fattening time tended always to deterioration. Not but that the sow which had fattened least and had made liberal growth instead of putting on fat even with this feed was the sow out of the lot that was then the best adapted to breeding, but it was also the sow that had shown by its failure to fatten when highly fed that it lacked the especial trait that made a hog valuable. What is wanted in breeding sows is the greatest possible ability to make use of all the food given, so that the tendency will always be to an excess of fat, and feed them so that this tendency will be kept in check and yet so liberally as to promote vigorous growth. This means an abundant, but not any concentrated, ration of food adapted to make growth rather than fat. All the grains are too fattening. Wheat middlings and skim milk diluted with dish washings, with enough grass in summer or beets in winter to keep the pig from squealing, will build up a long, rangy sow that will produce more and better pigs in half a dozen years of her life than a farmer can make by any other like investment of his money."

AN ENSILAGE WAGON.

Plan and Description of a Rack for Hauling Ensilage Corn.

We can do no better than to give an illustration and description of the rack used by the Wisconsin experiment station and described in their annual report.

The two stringers are 4x8's, 18 or 20 feet long, swung from the front axle-tree by a lengthened king-bolt provided with nut and washer; and from the hind axle-tree by three-quarter inch rods provided with nut and washer below and with hook above which hang from the bolster. The stringers are



ENSILAGE RACK.

about 20 inches apart, outside measure, in front, and a short reach keeps the bounds from tipping up.

"These racks not only dispense with a man upon the wagon in loading, but they materially lighten the labor of the man who takes the corn from the gavel, for it is only the top of the load which need be raised shoulder high; again, when it comes to unloading the man can stand on the floor and simply draw the corn toward him and lay it upon the table of the cutter without raising the corn up to again throw it down."—Ohio Farmer.

Mortgages on Feeding Stock.

There are few experiences in business, however unsatisfactory they may be, that do not in the end teach a valuable lesson or result in some good. Thus the difficulty in getting money which the western feeders now experience may yet result to their advantage by inaugurating a new system of credit in such business, whereby the feeder will not be so dependent upon the ability or the disposition of the banker to accommodate him. It is now possible for the western feeder to get cattle to consume his grain by giving a mortgage on both cattle and corn, thus making the seller perfectly safe and paying him good interest on his money. This is now only a makeshift to overcome the difficulty of borrowing money, but it and other credit expedients now necessary may be useful in future business.—National Stockman.

Roots of the Corn Plant.

It has been estimated by one who has had time to experiment in the matter that the roots of a single corn plant, if placed end to end lengthwise, will extend fully one mile. Of course, this includes all the rootlets, and demonstrates the enormous feeding capacity of this plant. Other plants also have large root capacity and enable them to seek out every particle of food in the soil. It is better, therefore, to broadcast manure or fertilizer than to place it in the hills, as it can be more easily appropriated by the roots.

Turpentine, a little in their slop and a little rubbed over their backs, is a good remedy for worms in pigs.

MOVABLE HEN HOUSES.

They Are a Good Thing When Properly Constructed and Used For.

In England movable poultry-houses have been popular for a long time. The advantages of such houses consist chiefly in furnishing fresh ground for the fowls and, if the houses are made without floors, in avoiding cleaning them. There is also an advantage in having the flock small, for small flocks, from some unexplainable cause, usually do better than large ones.

Mr. H. H. Stoddard, then of Hartford, Conn., some years ago advocated in "An Egg Farm" a colony plan of keeping fowls. This plan consisted in brief of portable houses, which were constructed like a roof, pitched both ways, with doors and windows at the ends, and



MOVABLE HEN HOUSE.

resting upon runners. There were no floors. Houses were moved frequently a few feet, and thus the droppings were cared for. The houses were to be painted with different colors, that the fowls might recognize them the more readily.

The objections to portable houses are: First, the greater cost; second, the greater amount of time required to care for the fowls; third, the fact that they do not afford the best quarters for the fowls during the winter. Where many fowls are kept, the labor question, usually ignored, is an important one, and anything which will save labor is worth consideration. In permanent,



THE HOUSE ON WHEELS.

fixed houses, conveniences for watering, feeding, cleaning, etc., can be introduced, which it would not be feasible to introduce into movable houses. By providing two yards for each pen, which can be done with a little foresight in laying out the hennery, the objection to foul earth can be overcome.

These yards can be used on alternate years, the year in which they are not used by the fowls being devoted to the growth of a crop of clover. By having portable fences, and the yards upon opposite sides of the house, the cost of fencing will not be appreciably increased, and the ground upon which the hens have run can be plowed and sowed without difficulty. Raising a crop for one year takes out all the noxious qualities from the soil. It is, therefore, a question whether it is advisable to adopt movable houses or not.

If one decides to adopt such houses, and intends to keep a large number of fowls, we think the colony plan one of the best which has been devised. The houses, for winter use, however, should be provided with a floor. During the winter they can be drawn together so as to avoid a large amount of travel in caring for the fowls.—Country Gentleman.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Sunflowers are a good thing to have about the poultry quarters where they can be grown.

It is a good way to have the roosting poles and nests movable, and place them in the sunshine a part of the day.

The survival of the fittest is good poultry doctrine. Find what individual hens are doing the best, and breed from them.

An egg contains from 25 to 27 per cent. solid matter, nearly 14 per cent. albumen. That means that laying hens need food rich in albuminous matter—meat, oil meal, milk, bran, etc.

A Boston commission merchant says that if farmers would market all the chickens and eggs they can spare each week, they would be surprised at the regular income that they were receiving, and they would find more profit in poultry.

A writer in Farm Poultry says that crop-bound is nothing more than indigestion, and that charcoal-fed fowls rarely ever have this trouble. Then prevent it by every now and then charring several ears of corn and allowing the hens to pick it off.

A Wet Soil Is Cold.

It is not difficult to see how certainly a wet soil must be a cold one, since under the summer sun there must take place a constant and rapid evaporation of the surface water of the soil and a corresponding cooling of the surface must take place. When evaporation has progressed until the absorbent power of the earth is greater than the sun's rays, or so to speak, until the pores of the surface are closed, then commences the baking process so well known to farmers and so difficult to manage. Underdrainage is the simple and certain remedy for these evils, alone, by removing and keeping removed the surface water the soil becomes both dry and warm, which renders it also more friable, and in every case easier to cultivate.—Farmers' Review.

RAT ENGINEERING.

An Instance Where a Small Army of Rodents Carried Their Point.

A curious case of rat engineering occurred some years ago in Brussels, showing great ingenuity and calculation on the part of the rodents as well as their system of discipline.

A new meat market had been built on the Place street gery, and, though it was surrounded by water, the butchers who did not appreciate rats laid their plans to exclude the whole tribe and nation, and in case any should reach their stands they resolved to head off their march by making the posts in their stalls unscalable by rats. This they effected by covering the posts with zinc, and the butchers, looking at the shining surface of metal, chuckled at their victory.

But they reckoned without their host. The rats got the meat. A watchman posted in the market called a butcher, who came early on the scene, to witness the method. On a stall hung two quarters of beef and a leg of mutton. The rats spied them and found them unapproachable. A general call for the nation at large was evidently sounded, as the rats came flocking in, and an old rat seemed to take command.

There were enough projections and inequalities to enable them to reach the table of the stand; but to scale the zinc-covered joists was the task for the engineer corps to decide. Their plan was soon formed. The rat army moved up in solid mass, the stout fellow in front. On these climbed smaller and smaller specimens, till a rat mountain rose.

Then some of the rats, who evidently belonged to some rat circus or athletic society, climbed to the summit, and one raised himself on his hind legs, resting his forelegs against the zinc; then another climbed up his back, and, taking post on his shoulder, assumed the same attitude; rat after rat ascended the Jacob's ladder, till at last one reached the cross-beam and scampered along it. A whole regiment followed, and the meat was attacked, the engineers evidently aiming to drop down what they could for the benefit of the army.

The lookers-on, however, were not disposed to let them go too far, and with all its engineering skill the rat army had to leave the field. The whole operation showed a remarkable degree of calculation, a system of discipline, and a ready carrying out of plans, which seem impossible without language as a means of imparting the directions and wishes of the commander.—N. Y. Times.

MINNESOTA MOUND BUILDERS.

Evidences of Their Work in the Valley of the Zumbro River.

On the north side of the Zumbro valley, in section 10, Gloskov town, are hundreds of mounds built by the mound builders in prehistoric ages. Some are in perfect condition while others are partially or entirely destroyed. They extend from the point of a terrace formation or bench back over a half mile toward the west, and from the south side of the terrace toward the north nearly the same distance, forming a sort of circle. This terrace seems to have been at one time the bank of the river.

The largest mounds are along the brow of the terrace and on the outskirts of the village or group of mounds. Back of the group of large mounds is one which is of the usual round shape, but having a curved arm or wing on either side, suggesting the form of a bird. Next back of these runs a long embankment broken at intervals, formerly three or four feet high, but now partially destroyed. This is now covered by a grove of oak. Scattered on the concave side of the circle of mounds, especially near the point of the terrace, are hundreds of smaller mounds, arranged more or less regularly and 20 to 50 feet apart. A large part of the site is now occupied by growing crops and the smaller mounds have nearly all been leveled by cultivation. Many are of entirely different material from the soil around them. The soil of the terrace is a very sandy loam, while many of the mounds are made of a stiff clay which is not found in the neighborhood.

The original use of these mounds was probably for dwellings. This theory is advanced by the fact that not long ago, while excavating a mound for the cellar of the store of Dunfries, charred limestone was found six feet below the surface, evidently the remains of a fireplace, and suggesting the theory that these were partly subterranean dwellings, and the comparatively small size of the remains above ground strengthens the conclusion.—Minneapolis Journal.

Amused the French.

Li Hung Chang has not been a success in France, where he is reasonably suspected of making invidious comparisons between the only too obvious instability of republican institutions and the air of solid permanence which impressed him so much in Germany. At Lyons he expressed surprise at meeting a prefect who had actually succeeded in retaining office for five years, adding: "M. Hanotaux, whom I saw in Paris, has been minister of foreign affairs for only three months;" and he improved the occasion of a grand review by mentioning that at Berlin the head of the state did not sit in a carriage, but put himself at the head of the army and maneuvered it in his presence. Then the recall of Gen. Dodds before he had been many weeks installed as commander in chief at Tonquin—an unfortunate step at best—is doubly so at a time when the Chinese statesman is keeping so keen an eye on the French position here. Altogether, those who saw him dragged unwillingly from this function to that report that his general appearance was one of profound boredom.—London Saturday Review.

Domestic Science.

"Listen, Mrs. Jones; some one has invented a machine by which a man can hear himself wink."

"That's good, Mr. Jones; now I hope they'll get up one by which a man can hear himself snore."—Chicago Record.

POLITICO-HISTORICAL.

A Curious Incident in German Interstate Relations.

A "Kleinsteratelerei" has been abolished in Germany, says the Westminister Gazette. The little village of Kurnbach, which has hitherto belonged partly to the grand duchy of Hesse and partly to the grand duchy of Baden, was recently by treaty between the two powers, solemnly and forever incorporated into the grand duchy of Baden. The odd thing about the joint jurisdiction under which the Kurnbachers have hitherto lived was that the houses were not allotted to Hesse or to Baden by their position inside or outside any frontier line betwixt the two states, but by the date of their erection. Houses built at one period belonged to one "nationality," houses built at another period belonged to the other. One policeman was found sufficient to keep order for both states, and his uniform was, consequently, particolored, his green coat showing that he was the officer of Baden, and its blue facings and trimmings bearing witness that he officially represented the majesty of Hesse. Now that the blue has been stripped off, and nothing but the Baden green remains, a Hessian newspaper suggests that his old coat should be presented to the German museum.

True Statements From Licking Co.

They Are from Your Neighbors and Friends and Not from Unknown People of a Distant State.

From the American, Newark, Ohio.

Mrs. Mary Andrews was visited at her pleasant and beautiful little cottage home on North Street, one of the prettiest residence streets in the city of Newark, Ohio, where she was found busily employed in her domestic duties.

Mrs. Andrews came here from England some thirty-five years ago, and since her arrival has been a resident of Licking county, and for thirteen years has resided in Newark. She has many friends throughout the western part of the county as well as in the city, whose confidence in her is strong and who realize that she will praise nothing unless it is worthy of it. She said to the reporter:

"For many years I had been a sufferer from indigestion and the accompanying ills that dyspepsia and constipation bring in their train, and was so miserable that at times I did not care whether I lived or died. I was troubled with bloating and never free from pain. I noticed in the daily Newark American an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in which the same symptoms were given that I was suffering from. I had tried one medicine after another without receiving any special benefit nor had the local physicians given me the relief that I should have had, and I began to feel very much discouraged. Thus it was that I procured from the drug store a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People without much hope of their doing me any good, and was agreeably disappointed to find that the first box was doing me a great deal of good. My health was better, I could eat heartier and enjoy what I ate as I had not for years. It was with renewed hope that I purchased a second box of the pills and I soon was restored to a much better state of health than for many years back.

"Of course I felt rejoiced over the change in my physical condition and my family were equally happy. I do not like to take medicine, but the form in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are put up makes them so easy to take that it was really a pleasure to use them and follow the directions closely. The pills took the bloom from me almost immediately. That has been two years ago, and since then I have enjoyed so much health. Of course winter is harder on me than summer as I do not go out much during the cold weather, but the past two winters I have been in good health. I firmly believe that there is no medicine which will render the same aid to woman-kind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People does. While I had them in the house every member of my family used them and were all benefited by them. I cannot praise them too much for the good they did me, and I believe they assisted very materially in prolonging my life. I recommend them to my neighbors for their use."

Miss Alice Andrews, the daughter of the lady giving her testimony to the worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People was sitting by during the conversation, and she gave her views of the value of the pills by stating the good it had done her mother, in bringing back to her cheeks the ruddy hue of health and in restoring her appetite and strength.

The entire family believe in the efficacy of the pills, and that they are all that is claimed for them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"I don't want to catch you out so late again, young man," said the shorthand to his eldest. "I don't see how you did it this time," answered the child. "I never knew you to catch anything out for a long time before."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I'm afraid that when Yappy and that Miss Prettygold are married she will run the whole establishment." "And why not? She will be the senior partner by at least ten years."—Detroit Free Press.

"Well," said Mrs. Wiffles to the tramp, "I suppose you want something to eat this morning?" "No, kind lady," replied the wayfarer; "I called to see if you had a cast-off bicycle to give a deserving man."—Harper's Bazar.

MR. FLOORWALKER—"Why is a baby suffering with colic like a conservatory?" Mrs. Floorwalker—"Because they are too sweet for anything." Mr. Floorwalker—"Now; they are both full of windy pains."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

WHEN in the brassy skies above No hope nor help I see, I sadly seek the girl I love—She's always cool to me.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHEN one woman hears a burglar, every woman in the neighborhood remembers that she heard noises about her own house at the same hour.—Atchison Globe.

"WILLIE TADDELLS," said the school-teacher firmly, "you have a piece of chewing-gum in your desk. Bring it to me instantly." "Yes'm," replied Willie, "but it ain't the flavor you use. Yours is orange, an' this is watermelon."—Harper's Bazar.

"WEIGHT," said the summer lecturer, "is in direct proportion to density." "My!" said the summer girl; "what a weighty mind (Cholly Splindtop must have!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN (with a view to diagnosis) "Do you drink?" New Patient (cheering up at the proposal) "Oh, sir! thank you, sir—whatever you—leave out to you, sir!"—Tit-Bits.

If you don't like a thing, don't try to—And—Globe.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake.

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

Sure—"Was there any particular thing about the town which struck you?" He—"Yes; a bicycle."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Modern Beauty.

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

EVERY little man who becomes suddenly great should buy a bicycle, in order to conceal his strut.

A DOSE in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

ELLA—"I heard something mean about you to-day." Stella—"I thought you looked pleased."—Town Topics.

AFTER six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARTY THOMSON, 294 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

If people hate you, you probably deserve it.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

LABOR is drudgery only when we do not put heart in our work.—Ram's Horn.



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Warner's Safe Cure

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable Preparation. A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

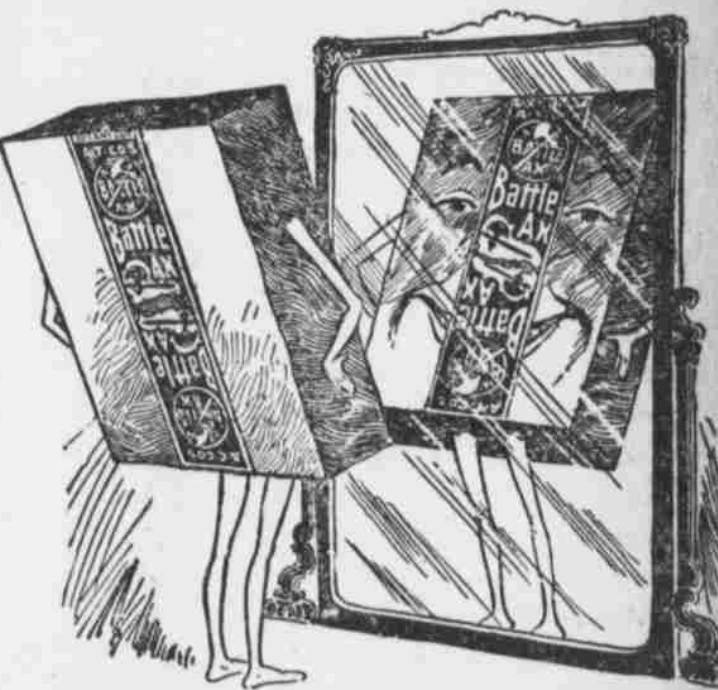
Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggists. Write for Medical Blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be put in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label."... Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you get Ayer's.

Any doubt left? Get the "Curebook." It kills doubts but cures doubters. Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



Battle Ax PLUG

What a chewer wants first is a good tobacco; then he thinks about the size of the plug. He finds both goodness and bigness in "Battle Ax." He finds a 5 cent piece almost as large as a 10 cent piece of other high grade brands. No wonder millions chew "Battle Ax."

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The Burlington Route and many eastern railroads will sell EXCURSION TICKETS at VERY LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES on

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